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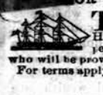
FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT 1234 Tons Register, J. R. LUCKES, Commander ...commodation for a few Cabin Passengers. ...t Freight or Passage apply to S. BURZALL ...o the Captain on board.

...OR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. SIMPCOTT, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding.

For terms apply to Captain SIMPCOTT, on board or to, COUPLAND & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER to Cochin, touching at Beypoor and the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

On Saturday the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. DE MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

30th April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on TUESDAY, the 6th May, at 5 o'clock P. M touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

30th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 30th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY the 2nd instant, at 2 P. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired, remodelled, and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 30th April 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Camperdown*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand otherwise Captain HOUSTON will land same without delay at their risk and expense.

Captain HOUSTON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1862.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Mary Shepherd*, Captain Bupee, from London, are hereby requested to send off Boats alongside immediately to receive their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain BUPEE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package, after it has once left his ship's deck.

MARTIN YOUNG & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, will not be answerable for any debts the crew of my Vessel may contract during my stay in this port.

HENRY FULLER, Master,
Barque *Countess of Yarborough*.

...mbay, 24th April 1862.

NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks of Vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of those Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta ...e in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, ...ong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

...mbay, 19th March 1862.

YACHT FOR SALE.

...E well Known Cutter "SUNBEAM" now lying off the Apollo Bunder, and ready for immediate ... Apply to WEMYSS & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE,

...ER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.
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MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

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SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6½ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

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Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

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S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mails—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly calls the attention of gentlemen to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed for quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.

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(Fresh Arrival)

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Patent Leather Shoes, various.

Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.

Staff Orders supplied on very moderate Terms.

WANTED.

AN intelligent Portuguese youth, who thoroughly understands Book-keeping, &c. Apply by letter enclosing Testimonials, to

COHEN & Co.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.
Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office*.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

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TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba opposite the Observatory. Apply to

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AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE NARSALWALLA, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

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THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTTABHOY, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

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3 Bungalows in Byculla—One of which is near the Jewish Church, commanding an excellent view of Breach Candy—one in Bellasis Road, and another is quite new near Mrs. Lake's.

3 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one large and airy Bungalow in Grant Road.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

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Wrought Iron Cylindrical Tax Tables.
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2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on the 14th May 1862, a Piece of Sea Ground situated on the Back Bay Side of Middle Colaba, measuring about 4604 Square yards.

W. D'OYLY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 26th April 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons interested in Machinery for separating Cotton from the Seed, are invited to inspect the Patent Improved Machinery for that purpose, by Platt Brothers & Co., to be seen at the office of the undersigned, who is prepared to receive orders for the same.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.
16, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. MCDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any brauch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, 500 Dozen ALLSOPP'S BEER, in fine condition.

ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... „ 24 „

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Merchants & Agents.

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TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

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CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
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BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

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Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of the wine descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	29
Amontillado, Red „	32
Do. Do. Black „	28
Do. Pints „	31
Claret Blue „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal „	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	35
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva	15 Flask 1
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

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Black Seal ...	Amontillado ...	per doz	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines ...	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.		„	„ 22
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MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

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Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
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Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

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Chateau Margaux	„	„ 34
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Superior quality ...	A. DePaul ...	Quarts	„ „ 40
Do.	A. DePaul ...	Pints	„ „ 21
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MOSELLE do.	do.		„ 21
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Bottles Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ...		„	„
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Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, first in hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

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VEHAR WATER-SUPPLY.—TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down including two of Lamb-ert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100—

½ inch, per foot	As.	14
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Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpoogly.

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GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for a Grand Hippodramatic Spectacle, which will take place on FRIDAY the 2nd May, under the Patronage of SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. For Particulars see future Bills and Advertisements.

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Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
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Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

NOTICE.

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FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES.
Apply to
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Forbes Street.

Will be ready in a few days.

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CONSISTING of about 330 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province.

In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, and its principal Towns. A Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. Hints on Irrigation. Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of the late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands. The New Customs' Act, &c. &c.

A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.

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THE following FRAMED PICTURES, consisting of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS and ENGRAVINGS remain available:—

HOME: The Soldier's Return; a new and favourite coloured print, in ornamental broad gold frame, 31 by 25½ *inside measurement*	Rs.	75
TURNER'S ULYSSES, a fine Chromolithograph, framed in broad gilt beading		75
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, a Family Chorus. Mother and three Children; finely coloured, very elegantly framed in broad ornamental gold frame, 31 by 25		70
FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD, by *Ryall*, after *Ansdell*, fine engraving, framed in English maple, 31 by 23		95
SHOEING THE HORSE, and the Halt, *Ansdell*, framed in English maple, 35 by 28, *each* ...		64
SISTERS AT THE HOLY WELL, a coloured engraving, rosewood frame, 22 by 27		45
THE DOGS OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD rescuing a Traveller, a Baxtereograph, varnished and massively framed in imitation of oils, 23½ by 17		50
FRITH'S fine Picture of "Life at the Seaside," the Painting in Her Majesty's Collection, maple frame and gilt beading, 45½ by 25		75
ABSOLOM'S "Saturday Night" and "Sunday Morning," 40 by 23. The pair		60
TAYLOR'S "Weighing the Deer," India proof, maple frame and gilt beading, 39 by 29 ...		64
HERRING'S "Farm Yard," India proof ...		
Ditto. ditto. 37 by 26		64
ANSDELL'S "Gardener's Daughter," early proof, with rosewood and gilt beading, 32½ by 28		64
LANDSEER'S "Highland Drovers." India proof, oak frame and gilt beading, 38 by 27		64
KNIGHT'S "Waterloo Heroes," scarce, maple frame, gilt beading, 38½ by 28		75
TAYLOR'S "Hailing at a Highland Boothie," proof maple frames and gilt beading 35½ by 28		64
ANSDELL'S "The Hall," India proof, maple frames and gilt beading, 35½ by 28		64
LANDSEER'S Pictures representing "*Peace and Dogs*," Favourites of Her Majesty, maple frames and beading, 29 by 24, each		45
LANDSEER'S "Good Doggie," maple frame and gilt beading, 28½ by 24		45
TURNER'S "Mouth of Richmond," an Art Union Picture, maple frame and gilt beading, 29 by 21 ...		45
TURNER'S "Moonlight at Millbank," a chromo framed in beading		20
SAARBURGUED, near Treves, chromo after Hardinge		45
HARDING'S "The Corsair's Isle," fine engraving, oak frame and gilt beading, 29 by 21 ...		45
ANSDELL'S "British Spaniels," in a series of 4 places, rosewood gilt beading, 35 by 24, the set		120
LANDSEER'S "The Snow Drift," and "Lion," rosewood and gilt beading, 20 by 17, each ...		22
ROSA BONHEUR'S "Limier Brigant Hound," a fine engraving, rosewood and gilt beading, 17 by 13		20
LAVINIA AND BELLE of the Village: a chromo and coloured engraving, framed to match, in elaborate broad gold frames with oval centres, 25 by 22		80
THE DEER STALKERS: after *Landseer*, a fine engraving, in polished oak frame, 35½ by 24 ...		40
RETURNING HOME: coloured engraving, framed in plain gilt 2½ inch mouldings, 34 by 27		75
UNION PIPES: coloured engraving, after *Frank Stone*, in polished wood frame, 32 by 27		40
THE PASS OF GLENCOE: a fine chromo, in gilt frame, ornamental corners, 32 by 24		55
ROEBUCK AND ROUGH HOUNDS: *Landseer*, polished blackwood frame, 23 by 18		28
THE CHAMPION OF THE SEAS: a popular engraving, after *Maguire's* celebrated picture of "The Challenge," in broad and rope pattern gilt frame, 28 by 22		50
SUMMER AND WINTER: Baxtereographs, framed as water colours, 15 by 10		*...pair*
THE FLOWER GIRL: a pleasing coloured little group, in ornamental oval gilt frame, 23 by 19		60
DUCHESS OF ORLEANS: coloured print, similarly framed, 23 by 18		45
DREAMY THOUGHTS: a pleasing coloured lithograph, elegant oval interior and circular top gilt frame, 21 by 17		38
ALMS ON THE LAGUNE: coloured engraving, in broad gilt beading, 27 by 19		40
DITTO, in plain gilt beading, 16½ by 13½ ...		20
A CONTENTED MIND'S A CONTINUAL FEAST: a capital lithograph, framed in gilt beading, 15 by 12		12
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL: the Tender Chat: Two coloured Engravings after paintings of the *Frank Stone* Domestic School, framed in broad gilt beading, 29 by 23, *each*		45
ENTANGLEMENT: a coloured engraving, representing a Cavalier and Lady, ditto, 22 by 28, *each*		40
CROSSING THE TAY: a fine engraving by *Stacpool*, after *Taylor*, elegantly framed in an ornamental gilt frame 31 by 27		75
THE MAIL, in broad oval gilt frame		68
THE CITY OF FLORENCE, chromo, framed in gilt beading, 26 by 16, *Reduced from Rs.* 32 to...		20
MILL AND WATERFALL IN SWITZERLAND, framed in gilt beading, 25 by 18		20
MARGUERITE, a graceful seated Figure, in gold beading frame, 13 by 24, *reduced from* 32 to		20
VICTORIA, ditto ditto, *soiled*		16
TWELVE COLOURED FANCY PRINTS OF FEMALES, in broad oval gilt frames, *reduced from Rs.* 85 *each* to...		16
LAYING DOWN THE LAW: the reduced picture, framed in gilt beading		18
THE HAPPY PAIR, a large chromo, in broad gilt frame, *reduced from* 50 to		20

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 30th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rate.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 61/16d.
Do. Bank Notes	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s.07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	101¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	70 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	14 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	32 do.
Chartered Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.6	2½ do.	Par.
Do. New Shares	87.1.4	2½ do.	1a. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	1,000	350 p. sh.	4s. 250 Div. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	4s. 30,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,750	15 do.	4s. 5,500 do.
Globe Land Company	10,000	133 p. sh.	4s. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	3,190	200 p. sh.	4s. 4,350 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	8s.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000	4s. 275 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. ann. 3 p. sh.	4s. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares	640	.....	4s. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	635	.....	4s. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	40u	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarnolin Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 95
" Loan 1842-43 95
" Loan 1854-55 95
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" May loading	£3 10s.	0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	Rs 9 to 10	per candy. Nnl.
To Clyde	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 29th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
New Broach, ready	Rs. 226 to 227
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 215 to 220
New Oomrawutees	" 198 to 200
New Comptas,	" 198 to 200
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 172 to 173
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 185 to 190
New Veravul	" 198 to 199
Khandeish	" 175 to 180
New Poratchee	" 198 to 200
New Accota	" 213 to 214
New Mangloor	" 198 to 202
NEW COTTON to Arrive:	
Broach and Surat (May)	" 222 to 223
Dholleras and Bhownuggur (Do.)	" 216 to 217
Oomrawuttee (May)	" None.
Veravule (Do.)	" 190 to 192
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	" 167 to 168
Mangalore	" 192 to 193
Poratchee	" 192 to 193
Comptа	" 193 to 194
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-13 to 5-14 ans per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-12 to 6-14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33
Nigger	" 27 to 28

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"
3 Do. at 1s.	11½d.	"
2 Do. at 1s.	11½d.	"
On demand at 1s.	11½d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency or Mofussil stations, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	..... } 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	..... }	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in sterling at Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

EURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, London and Bombay.

Bombay, 31st March 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Odrrent Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto* 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party or House to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 28	Palembang	Miller	Singapore 15 Mar.
29	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat 29 April.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Palembang*, from Singapore.—On the 16th April, spoke the barque *Alice*, from Macao to Bombay, 24 days out. On the 17th April spoke the ship *Fort William*, from Calcutta to Bombay, 25 days out. On the 21st April spoke the barque *Asteroid*, from Calcutta to Bombay, 21 days out. On the 26th April, spoke the Arab barque *Winfred*.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 29	Rob Roy	Beldie	London.
	Surrette (s)	Burne	China, &c.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Sir J. P. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Macnee; and 175 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Rob Roy*, to London.—Mr. J. Ferris, 17th Lancers.
Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—100 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Culloden*, A. Smith, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Prians*, J. Irvine, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Nadir Shaw*, Nacoda, bound to Muscat.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Singapore.

Ship *Palembang*.—133 cases Benjamin, 438 slabs Tin, 5,890 bags Sugar, 2,150 Nos. Planks, 400 Nos. Rafters, 371 piculs Rattans, 50 bags Copper Dolts, 2,280 pieces Sapan Wood, 1 bundle Mats 170 bundles Red and White Malacca Cane, 34 packages China Roots, 81 baskets Crockery, 194 baskets Gambier, 318 bags Allum, 115 tubs Sugar Candy, 102 bags Beetlenuts, 136 bags Long Pepper, 150 bags Sago.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 29th April 1862.

For London.

War Spirit.—32 bales Cotton, 80 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung: 86 cases Chundroose, 70¼ cwt., Hajee Bhimjee and Co.

Ramilies.—18 casks Aloes, 22¼ cwt., Fuzelbhoy Rahimtoola: 2 cases Bees Wax, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., Eduljee Sorabjee.

Moruyshire.—500 bales Nux Vomica, 235 cwt., Soondeedass Mooljee.

Lobelia.—107 pieces E. Teeth, 72 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., Tullooqur Dowlatgur.

Open Glendower.—84 packages Dry Chillies, 31¼ cwt., Lalbhoy Goolal.

For Liverpool.

Lyra.—644 bags Wax Dates, 200¼ cwt., Furnandez, Pinnegombe: 150 bales Cutch, 320 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Roscheorth.—100 bales Wool, 30⅝ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Venus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.: 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Chikasaw.—37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., Canjee Bhanjee.

Africa.—935 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Chutoorbhooj Cupoorchund.

Meteor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Admiral.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 1,000 bundles Surseeseed, 500 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

Clifton Belle.—101 bales Cotton, 353¼ cwt., Sewlall Motechalal; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Thackersee Somchund; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Kessowjee Dewjee.

Americana.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Golam Hosen Teza.

Crescent.—500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

North.—1,063 bundles Coir Yarn, 217 cwt. 16 lbs., Vullubdass Nursy.

Morning Star.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Parmanand Moolchund.

Rock City.—Loose Bones, 50 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Yaratilda.—2 cases Panella Cloth, 20 pieces, Maneck Pandoorung.

Brandy Moore.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

America.—51½ bales Cotton, 181 cwt., Jumnadass Khooshaldass.

British Lion.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Jacob A. Westerwelt.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Barbara.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee.

Chickasaw.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pranjeevondass Hurjeevon.

Margaret.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Knight.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Jetha.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—105 bales Cotton, 369½ cwt., Doongersy Ganajee.

Pescatore.—130 bags Malabar Coffee, 187½ cwt., Ewart Latham and Co.

For Hull.

Caroline.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Channel for Orders.

Amazon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar*.—24 bundles Fishmaws, 7½ cwt., 11 bundles Sharkfins, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., 3 bundles Singola Fishes, 3 cwt. 1 qr 21 lbs., Meeralibhoy Dams; 64 bundles Fishmaws, 20 cwt., 20 bundles Sharkfins, 6¼ cwt., 1 bundle Singola Fishes ¼ cwt. 7 lbs., Cutchoo Munjee; 474 bundles Sharkfins, 154½ cwt., Currimbhoy Ebram, 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.; 378 bundles Sharkfins, 1174 cwt., Fazul Mahomed Dama; 125 chests Olibanum, 282 cwt., Esa Shackee; 42 bundles Fishmaws, 13 cwt., 180 bundles Sharkfins, 56½ cwt., Premjee Jewraz; 39 packages Sundries, Esmail Ahmed Moonay; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 51 bundles Fishmaws, 16 cwt., 12 bundles Sharkfins, 3 cwt. 3 qrs 22 lbs., Peerbhoy Damjee; 2 cases London Prints, 100 pieces, Hajee Hosen Wookerda; 90 bundles Sharkfins, 28¼ cwt., Lalljee Hemraz.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar*.—65 bales E. Piece Goods, 149½ corges, Chandabhoy Allybhoy.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Jan.—1 bundle Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, 36 pieces Hajee Mirza Hasan, 62 packages Coffee, 93 cwt., 35 packages Cloves, 45 cwt., 8 packages Bengal Raw Silk, 8 cwt., Hajee Esmail Sandie: 200 packages Cloves, 287 cwt., 110 packages Coffee, 165 cwt., Hajee Moosa Joosub.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... ... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... ... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... ... Persian Gulf.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... ... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... ... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
200	Comet, 2 (paddle), Hammersley	... Persian Gulf.
182	Constancia, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... ... Andaman Islands.
205	Carnatjee, (flat) Shaw	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... ... Suez.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... ... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McAllen	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (surveying ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... ... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... ... Calcutta.
610	Fervez, 2 (paddle), Hamilton	... ... River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... ... River Indus.
800	Hugh Rose, (gun boat), Wood	... ... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	... ... Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... ... Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... ... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	...Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... ... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islands.
300	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Yerleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... ... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... ... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... ... River Indus.
510	Outram, (paddle), Neat	... ... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Nicholls	... ... River Indus.
140	Pleisal, (screw), White	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... ... England.
205	Reay, (flat), Rodger Williams	... ... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... ... River Indus.
900	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
358	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... ... Persian Gulf.
703	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Aden.
1008	Zenobia, 6 (paddle), Cruttenden	... ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[o.i. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Ewart, Young & Co.	
1466	Earl of Balcarres—Cunnington & Co.	(c. 1. March 11)
833	Lobella, Joftin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
758	Moruyshire, Mathew—Lockie & Co.	(c. 1. April 16)
950	Owen Glendower, Robinson—Rogerson & Co.	(o.i. Mar. 25)
1496	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Hussuine & Co.	
749	Ramilies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 21)
1384	War Spirit, Lukens—Burstall & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 24)

For Liverpool.

746	Admiral, Clarke—D. F. Cama	(c. 1. April 18)
843	Adriatic, Scott—Mercantile Steam Navigation Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 19)
1164	Arcona, Sawyer—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. 1. April 15)
1028	Agamemnon, F. Jonasen—Fee, Cassels & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 25)
1091	Algiers, Morris—Mercantile Steam Navigation Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 18)
1064	Albion, Dunnigan, S. Spriggs & Co.	(c. 1. April 22)
511	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. March 22)
1475	America, Finney—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. April 1)
1046	Americana, Pyle—Pyle	(c. 1. April 15)
1237	Ardgask, White-Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. 1. April 17)
1266	Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. March 5)
997	Belcoolnie, Mitchell—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. March 27)
891	Bosphorus, Cox—Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. March 29)
883	Brantley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 18)
1493	Broughton Hall, Reanie—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. April 24)
1154	Brunelle, Delaney—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. 1. April 24)
1153	Bulkington, Lloyd—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 29)
659	Barbara, Rice—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. April 22)
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 6)
1496	Chandos, Hendry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. March 28)
1496	Chilokasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 26)
899	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. March 20)
1049	Cyclops, Hall—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. 1. April 22)
1833	Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. April 7)
858	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	
1158	Diego, Brown—Gaunte, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. April 12)
930	Eton, Hughes—Rogerson & Co.	(c. 1. March 27)
1196	Electric, Underwood—Lawreaze & Co.	(c. 1. March 31)
1171	General Simpson, Graham, Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. April 14)
1049	Grace Darling, Barnes—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. April 7)
704	Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co.	(c. 1. April 5)
1037	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
1418	Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. Mar. 28.)
485	Jane Blyther—Ashburner and Co.	(c. 1. April 14)
1710	John Malhain, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. April 21)
414	Knight, Watson—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. 1. April 23)
884	Lyra, Chesever—B. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. 1. April 23)
1369	Macduff, Blackburn—Cassels & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 27)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1097	Maria Nance, Carr—E. Latham & Co.	(c. 1. March 22)
670	Matilda Adseling, Power—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. 1. April 20)
1831	Mercer, Porter—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. 1. April 1)
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. April 7)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1238	North, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. March 12)
853	Northern Bride—Remington & Co.	(c. 1. March 10)
904	Priam, J. Irvine—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. March 31)
423	Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. 1. Apr. 19)
991	Pericles—W. and A. Graham & Co.	(c. 1. Apr. 22)
1044	Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co.	(c. 1. Apr. 22)
749	Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	(c. 1. Apr. 11)
533	South Carolina, Sturgeon—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 29)
1235	Star of the South, Reisner—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. April 28)
1169	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—B. & A. Hormasjee.	(c.l. Apr. 28)
1879	Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
737	Swithamley, Weir—A. Bell & Co.	
998	Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.	(c. 1. March 20)
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. April 1)
993	Venugcorgeps, Fox—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. Apr. 4)
1121	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	(c. 1. March 29)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	
705	William Chandler, Jones,—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
720	Yacutilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.	(c. 1. March 11)
906	Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. April 24)

For Falmouth.

419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	
367	Amazon, A. Danube—W. Nicol & Co.	

For Havre.

755	Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 31)
802	Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.	(c. 1. April 5)

For Arabs.

223	Mahamoody, Nacoda—Seyyad Ludha.	(c. 1. April 8)

For China.

789	Armenian, (s) McLavish—David Sasoon & Co.	
493	Harriet and Jesse, Denhon—Forbes & Co.	
811	Shantung, Watkins—Bell Brothers & Co.	

For Hongkong.

	Aratoon Apcar (s),—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. 1. April 17)
477	Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	(c. 1. Apr. 12)
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—E. Eduljee & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 31)

For Persian Gulf.

	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Latiff.	(c. 1. Oct. 7)

For Colaccatarah.

91	Mohidin, Sundanee—Nacoda Ajun Nana.	(c. 1. Feb. 10)
940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 27.)

For Madras Coast.

830	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

For Siam and Singapore.

871	Khusrove—Bhugwandass Purseotamdass.	(c. 1. April 16)

For Hull.

455	Caroline, Packerod—M. N. Buowaggarya.	(c.l. Apr. 23)

For Calcutta.

487	Celestial Bride, Cullamphor—H. J. Arbel	(c. 1. Apr. 24)

For Kurrachee.

525	Napoleon III. D. Versuce—Volkart Brothers.	
527	Ocean, Ponequier—S. Tyebjee.	
495	Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	

For Crannel for Orders.

886	Thetis, A. J. Reis—Peel, Chesse & Co.	

For Madras Coast.

810	Carnatic (s), Grey.	(c. 1. April 28)

Not Fixed.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. B. Cadoo.	
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	
591	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.	
676	Burlington, Hower—W. Nicol & Co.	
600	Boyne, Kemp—Esas Khakee.	
680	Campbell, Meikle—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen.	
	Carlew, Nacoda.	
938	Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.	
459	Christopher Columbus, J. Belli—V. Brothers.	
244	Conqueror, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
393	Countess of Yarborough, H. Fuller—W. Nicol & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeje

THE following are the names of the gentlemen who attended the Levee held on Monday last, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir H. B. Frere, K.C.B.

MILITARY.—*Colonels* Whitehill, Wray, Pottinger, Petrie, Barr, Turner, Dickinson, Woosnam, French, Worgan, De Lisle, and Vincent.

Majors G. A. Leckie, Dunsterville, Bacon, Hodgson, Wallace, Curtis, Shaw, Wray, Hewett, Thacker, and Haggard.

Captains T. H. Turner, Berthon, Williams, Hickman Annesley, Waddington, Jacob, Bannerman, Holland, Nicholson, Thacker, Kenrick, Cahusac, Chitty, Peyton, Leith, and Grant.

Lieutenants Griffith, Fenwicke, Gatacre, Marsh, Hudson, Phelps, Tanner, Adams, Coussmaker, Hennell, Tyndall, Hebbert, Fenwick, Oldham, Manson, Lynch, Graham, Jervis, Spring, Christie, Stevens, Ross, Graham, and Sangster.

Ensigns Douglas, Wason, Gardner, Grant, Coussmaker, Elden, Lechmere, Turner, and Carthew.

Drs. W. C. Coles, H. J. Carter, C. C. Mead, W. Dymock, G. Birdwood, R. Haines, Knapp, J. Peet, M. Stovell, W. Campbell, Thorn, J. Vaughan, H. G. Hunter, Hanbury, J. Welsh, T. B. Johnstone, R. Ballingall, Trestrail, and Broughton.

NAVAL.—Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B. Captain Barker, Commander Foulerton, Lieut. Robinson, Purser J. N. Beyts, Lieut. J. Sedley, Lieut. W. Burn, Lieut. Beddome, Mr. Bone, Mr. E. Pryce, Lieut. Searle, Commander F. Selby, Mr. H. Williams, Lieut. W. M. Pengelly, Mr. T. D. Hewett, Lieut. G. Carew, Lieut Ferguson.

Reverends W. Middleton, W. Maule, R. F. Colvin, W. K. Fletcher, J. Wilson, C. Gilder, J. D. Gibson, Bishop Steins, C. Cooke, C. Rumale.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sir A. Grant, J. Cassels, W. R. Cassels, J. N. Graham, J. W. Orr, H. B. H. Turner, H. R. Cormack, W. Loudon, N. W. Oliver, N. Oliver, Blair, Robertson, H. Gamble, W. G. Bethan, H. Cleveland, W. Crawford, Persons, W. Hudson, J. Macfarlane, H. Miller, Macleau, J. Flynn, J. F. Hore, F. S. Hore, W. Cooper, T. Divers, E. Harrington, W. Draper, R. McIlwraith, A. Browne, J. W. Wright, H. Brooke, E. Burke, A. Jervoise, Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, A. R. Macdonald, R. T. Reid, C. A. Beyts, H. B. Macculloch, W. H. Crawford, W. H. Wilson, F. L. Brown, H. Hebbert, W. H. G. Dunlop, J. Farrar, W. H. Payne, J. P. Green, W. Ramsay, A. W. Forde, F. King, T. W. Tyndall, H. Spring, Coke, A. Gerrard, J. Skinner, N. Watson, A. Hudson, A. Verral, H. Walton, C. Leggett, W. Wickham, J. Achenbach, W. T. Roper, R. T. Crossley, A. R. Scoble, S. Burstall, J. Blay, E. Repton, S. L. Acland, M. Stevens, G. Hamilton, J. Openshaw, J. D. Bireh, K. Forbes, P. P. Robertson, E. L. Jenkins, J. Gordon, P. Adams, E. Beauvais, H. J. Marsden, W. Pollock, H. Newton, G. Foggo, D. Leith, F. Ilderdale, F. J. Candy, Hon'ble W. M. H. Scott, L. H. Bayley, T. H. Bentley, J. Harkness, J. H. Ryland, J. W. Hysloy, R. Hannay R. M. Aitkin, W. J. Best, W. Morgan, C. Robinson, F. Tanner, H. Brandt, W. Nixon, W. C. Sillar, H. Angelneci, H. Somerville, J. Dunbar, W. Baumbach, J. Fayrer, L. M. Marescaux, J. Firth, E. Pratt. G. W. Terry, R. Lodwick, A. T. Ralli, P. T. Ralli, J. F. Hutchinson, R. B. Barton, J. V. Vinay, S. M. Moses, E Lord, C. E. S. Leathes, H. Pearson, C. Kelly, R. Pinhey, Hon'ble M. R. Westropp, E. Heycock, H. P. Murphy, J. Mitchell, A. Hay, R. S. Sinclair, C. D. Leggatt, J. Morris, W. G. Killick, W. W. D'Oyly, N. Spencer, A. Spencer, G. Scott, A. J. Hunter, A. Sangster, G. M. Stewart, J. C. Sillar, J. A. Sangster, and T. R. Booth.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE.—This place of public amusement opened again on Monday evening last under the management of Mr. HENRY PLUNKETT GRATTAN and under very favorable auspices. The opening performance had been announced for some time past, but delayed as we are assured from no fault of the management, but solely from unavoidable difficulties they had to contend with in the endeavour to engage competent persons, as a company, to fill the more subordinate parts. We are aware of course, that the great attraction was centred in MISS E. P. GRATTAN AND MR H. P. GRATTAN themselves, and perhaps they could not have selected a piece better adapted in all respects, for the occasion, than Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Play of THE LADY OF LYONS; for in reality there are only three characters so to speak, in the play,—those of *Pauline*, *Claude Melnotte* and *Damas* The other characters perhaps with the exception of *Beauseant* and *Madame Deschappelles*, which on the London boards have been made characters of more by the artistes who have filled the parts, than from anything in the parts themselves, for as is well known to the initiated in these things, it is within the province of a real *artiste*, to make a good deal sometimes out of a small part. Well then, after so much in the way of preface we will proceed with the more immediate business of the evening. The house we were glad to observe was filled in all parts, and the dress circle and boxes were not only unexceptionably select, but were what is not always the case, when so select, well filled with a numerous audience. The house presented a very animated and pleasing appearance, the fair sex contributing by their presence to enhance the pleasing effect. There were likewise a large number of Military officers with a few of those of the sister service which added, by the brilliancy of their uniforms to the gaiety of the scene. The curtain drew up very punctually to the time announced and the business of the play commenced. It was not until towards the close of the second act that the two principal performers seemed to warm to their parts. That portion of the scene where *Colonel Damas* speaks to the supposed Prince in the Italian language, and when he taunts him with not being able to understand what was said to him in his own tongue, and which is so cleverly turned to account by *Mélnotte*, on *Damas*, when he tells him that "he did not understand it, as *he* (*Damas*) spoke it," was wanting in point. The *Damas* of MR. SELBY was scarcely up to the mark in every respect, the make up of the character was decidedly too youthful. As the play proceeded it was evident that MR. SELBY was not wanting in some of the more essential qualifications of a good actor, and we feel quite certain that with a closer study of his *role*, he will be able to do much better things, and the more especially will that be the case if he will only make up his mind to throw somewhat more of energy into the part. The scene in the cottage of the *Widow Melnotte* was good. The acting of MISS GRATTAN showed to advantage here. When *Pauline's* suspicions began first to be aroused as to her true position, her scrutinizing glance at the squalid contents of the cottage and its humble mistress, *Claude's* mother, with the unmistakeable evidences of surrounding poverty, acted as a fearful blow to the pride of the lady of Lyons. After the confession of *Claude*, to *Pauline*, of his manner in which she had been deceived, and his passionate and unrequited love for her when in the humble position of the poor gardener's son, and of his determination to free her from her conjugal obligations: the acting of the heroine was depicted with great truthfulness and no small amount of artistic rendering, especially before *Claude* told her of his determination to make the only atonement in his power by releasing her from the contract before it was fully consummated. Where she repeats his glowing description of his supposed palace and enchanting gardens on the Lake of Comos; the bitter irony in which she upbraids and taunts him, in his own words, and her mock description of the bewitching scene, brought down thunders of applause from the audience. The struggle between love and pride towards the end of the scene was extremely well rendered by the lady. The acting of MR. GRATTAN was of an high order and he frequently received the well-merited applause of his audience. *Pauline's* scene with *Beauseant* in the cottage was good and her indignant and scornful refusal of his hand was depicted with truth to life and naturally portrayed. The part where *Claude* comes in to the rescue of his insulted wife was equally well played by MR. GRATTAN, but when he makes up his mind to depart for the army of Italy with *Damas*, and rushes out of the presence of his bride, was we think, a *leetle* too melodramatic, and overwrought. The remainder of the play was well performed, and in the last act the principal performers rose considerably in their parts. In the scene between *Claude* and *Damas*, after their return from Italy; and where the latter informs *Claude* that *Paulina* is about to take advantage of the deed of release from her marriage, which *Claude* had left with her, and is about to be united to the hated *Beauseant*, the acting of MR. GRATTAN was most natural, the manly expression of his grief was well and truthfully depicted, as was his rallying at the appeal to his manliness by *Damas*. The last scene in the house of *Mons. Deschappelles*, in which all parties had assembled to witness the signing of the marriage contract between *Pauline* and *Beauseant*, and where *Claude* and *Damas*, the former unknown and the supposed friend of the absent *Claude*, represented by himself, *Damas* goes up to *Pauline* and tells her that there is a friend of *Claude's* present, if she wishes to communicate anything to him, to be conveyed to her absent husband; the wild look of despair, beneath which she attempts to appear cheerful, was well rendered by the fair artiste. When the old general eventually discovers that *Pauline* is being forced into the hateful alliance in consequence of the bankrupt position of her father, and that she is actuated to sacrifice herself for the purpose of saving him from ruin, the acting of MISS GRATTAN here proved to be that of the true *artiste*; and that of MR. SELBY as *General Damas*, became agreeably improved. Where *Claude* discovers himself just as the contract is about to be signed by *Pauline*, the acting of both *Pauline* and *Melnotte* was excellent. The curtain dropped amidst the hearty and general applause of the audience; and when in answer to the repeated calls of their patrons, MR. GRATTAN led Miss GRATTAN before the curtain, they were again greeted by the universal plaudits of the house. The performance on the whole may most decidedly be pronounced one of the most successful that was ever witnessed in Bombay.

The performance concluded with the farce called A CONJUGAL LESSON, in which MR. and MISS GRATTAN played and kept the house in a roar the whole of the time that they were on the stage.

We understand that the Play will be repeated on Monday next, when we trust that they will again be rewarded with what they deserve——a full house.

We were sorry to hear that MISS GRATTAN was suffering from indisposition; we trust that the lady will be restored to a perfect state of health before the next performance.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

28*th April* 1862.

	Whence received.	In what watch.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	2	42	P.	17	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	40	P.	20	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	P.	25	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	26	P.	25	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	8	46	P.	17	E. C.
		Min.	1	5	P.	16	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	5	5	P.	40	W. C.
		Min.	2	10	P.	29	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	10	42	P.	39	N. W. C.
		Min.	3	2	P.	21	N. W. C.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 28*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A NAUTICAL MISHAP.—A native belonging to a Buggalow No. 2702, was charged with having wilfully injured the property of Government and in endangering the life of Mr. E. J. Rudd and others on board of H. M.'s I. N. Gunboat *Clyde*.

Edward John Rudd a Midshipman on board the *Clyde* said. On the morning of Good Friday last at about a quarter past four o'clock I was roused up, and upon going on deck was informed that a cotton boat had carried away the jib-boom of the *Clyde*. On looking over the side I saw the boat foul of the fore guy of the lower boom. I detained two of the men until I could find out who the boat belonged to. I know nothing about the circumstance of my own knowledge.

John Chapman, a seaman, belonging to the *Clyde* said —A week agone last Friday morning I turned out of my berth to go for'ard when the quarter-master sings out "Jack," "aye, aye" says I, then says he, "do you see that ere lighter, she's drifting ahead of us." I and the quarter-master Johny then both hailed her and I told the Lascars in English, to look out, or else he'd be afoul of us. The men on board of her then turned to and gave her a hard sheer apart, and when they found that she would'nt go clear they all runned for'ard and began to haul their cable in. At the same time that she was hauling cable in she came right athwart our bows, and carried away our jib-boom, I can't say how, my opinion is that they were all asleep when the vessel was dragging, and that our hailing roused them up.

John Hatterick, Quarter-master, said.—At about a quarter past four o'clock on the morning in question, I saw the prisoner's boat on the star-board bow. I see'd no one on her deck. I sung out and then I see four or five hands. They run foul of us, and when they did so they seemed to be hauling in their cable. One hand aft gave her a *port sheer*. The more they hauled in the cable the more she dropped down. She dropped down across our bow hawse and carried away our jib-boom. After that she dropped aft on the star-board bow when some of our hands jumped into her and shoved up two of her hands on board to us. There was a heavy squall breeze at the time and a N. N. E. wind and a neap tide. They were running about on board the Buggalow after I sung out, they did'nt seem to know what to do. If they had put the helm the right way they would have gone clear, but by putting it the wrong way they got foul of us. They called out and made a great noise as soon as I roused them out by hailing.

The prisoner had nothing to say in defence, except that they did not understand the language in which they were spoken to.

HIS WORSHIP said that the charge was not proved. there was no doubt but that they did run against the *Clyde*, in fact the prisoner admitted it, but that was not sufficient to prove the charge, as there was no proof of wilful injury. His worship referred the complainant to the Small Cause Court.

Prisoner discharged accordingly.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF THE REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA.

For the year 1860-61 *and as estimated for the year* 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	1860-61. £	1861-62. £	1862-63. Estimates. £
Land, Sayer, and Abkarree	21,016,742	21,193 970	21,588,000
Assessed Taxes	1,092,972	1,942,990	1,585,100
Customs	2,955,608	2,851,270	2,475,000
Salt	5,002,664	5,110 540	5,054,700
Opium	6,676,750	6,219,500	6,300,000
Stamps	1,182,781	1,558,530	1,850,000
Post Office	608,524	629,150	480,000
Electric Telegraph	53,639	67,080	70,700
Mint	288,280	252,920	257,100
Law and Justice and Police	416,853	438,440	493,000
Marine	283,705	289,020	260,000
Public Works	796,533	481,530	650,000
Tributes and Contributions	781,164	796,940	685,200
Miscellaneous	504,944	439,520	450,000
Military	1,261,752	850,000	800,000
Interest	99,314	35,670	33,500
	£43,903,234	£42,911,090	£42,971,200
Deficit excluding Railways	2,935,470	surplus.	surplus.
Deficit including Railways	4,026,225	surplus.	surplus.
EXPENDITURE.			
Allowances, Refunds, & Drawback	174,692	241,036	230,700
Land Revenue, Sayer, Abkarree	2,209,251	2,183,886	2,266,700
Assessed Taxes	75,098	160,934	60,000
Customs	163,833	238,232	253,800
Salt	740,143	710,480	725,000
Opium	918,467	2,050,000	2,100,000
Stamps	58,390	55,329	83,000
Post Office	526,037	555,000	600,000
Electric Telegraph	153,032	110,276	162,500
Mint	201,380	118,327	170,700
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Agreements	1,818,067	2,352,994	1,755,100
Allowances, to District and Village Officers	1,273,240	14,829	331,900
Miscellaneous	.....	56,329	85,300
Contingencies, Special and Temporary	.....	5,690	8,000
	£7,811,069	£8,853,342	£8,983,100
Army	15,838,080	12,800,000	12,200,000
Indian Navy Marine	1,048,2 4	622,885	472 000
Public Works	4,161,655	3,881,640	4,260,000
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments	1,080,401	1,157,330	1,203,000
Law and Justice	2,038,865	1,991,811	2,100,000
Police	2,219,202	2,18?,537	2,031,100
Education, Science and Art	394,826	353,547	459,000
Political Ag encies and other Foreign service	177,930	109,767	187,300
Superannuations and Retire Allowances, and Gratuities for charitable and other purposes	582,232	611,114	653,100
Miscellaneous	75 726	230,492	208,100
Civil Contingencies	1,064 993	287,721	118,100
Interest	3 223,104	3,316,183	3,367,100
Expenditure in India	£40,408,239	£38 483,309	£38,329,400
Net expenditure in England (see Memorandum A.) for 1862-63	4 339,710	*5,005,760	4,961,986
Total Expenditure, excluding Railways.	£44,747,949	£41,489,069	£41,291,386
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts.	1,690,755	1,800,000	1,500 000
Total Expenditure including Railways	£45,838,704	£4 2,769,069	£42,791,386
Surplus excluding Railways	deficit.	1,442,021	1,679,814
Surplus including Railways	deficit.	142,021	179,814

*Gross.

A

Home Charges in 1862-63.

DEBT.		
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock		£629,970
Interest on Loans contracted in England		1,550 000
		£2,179,970
CIVIL.		
Charges General Home Establishment &c.		£62,800
Amount payable under the Postal arrangement		70,000
Red Sea and India Telegraph Company		18,000
Mission to the Court of Persia—charge to India		12,000
Her Majesty's Establishment in China—charge to India		15,000
Miscellaneous (including India Officesite and building 226,000 and new stores, warehouses 32,000		330,500
Pension and Retired allowances, &c.		225,000
Civil pension including St. Helena Establishment		4,800
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818		92,000
Telegraph through Persia		230,000
Total Civil charge		1,190,800

MILITARY.

Effective charges.

Imperial Government for Troops serving in India	779,612	
Passage of Troops	89,000	
Passage and outfit of Officers	40,000	
Furlough allowances	220 000	
Total Effective charges	1,128,612	

Non Effective Charges.

Imperial Government for Troops serving in India	225,050	
Retired pay, including Colonel's allowances	395 000	
Pensions Lord Clive's Fund	98,000	
Total Non-Effective charges	1,128,050	
Total Military charges		2,256,662
MARINE.		
Pensions and Retired allowances, Indian Navy, and Bengal Pilot Service	27,100	
Maritime compensation	18,900	
Furlough Absentee allowances	12,000	
Total Marine charges		58,000
Total Charges in England		5,664,232

Deduct Receipts.

From Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Charges of Late China Expedition	450,000	
From the War Office and other Public Departments in repayment of Advances in India on account of the Imperial Government	79.416	
Miscellaneous receipts	142.800	
Interest from Investment of Cash Balance, &c.	30.000	
Total Receipts		702,216
Net Expenditure in England		4,961,986

Memorandum showing the Estimated Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on 30*th April* 1863.

RECEIPTS IN INDIA IN 1862-63.	£
Revenues	42,971,200
Debt (Receipts on account of)	11,953,36?
Recoveries in India of Payments in England:—	
Funds, Family Remittances, &c.	1,363,500
Less Deductions from pay of Officers in England	49,060
	1,314,500
Net Railway Earnings	700,000
Estimated Cash Balance on the 30th April 1862	17,659.000
	73,689,060

DISBURSEMENTS IN INDIA IN 1862-63.	£
Expenditure in India	36,329,400
Deduct Stores from England included in above	717,895
	36,611,595
Debt (Payments on account of)	11,799,150
Payments in India on account of England:—	
Railways	5,100,000
Other Payments	40 ,000
	5,500,000
Remittances to England on account of payments for India exclusive of Railways	1,527,732
Guaranteed Railway Interest	2,200,000
	3,727,732
Estimated Cash Balance on the 30th April 1863	17,050,678
	73,689,000

E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Financial Department, the 16th April 1862.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE regret to learn that cholera is raging in Camp, and that a number of deaths are occurring daily. To abate this dire calamity, the bazar authorities have issued a sufficient quantity of cholera mixture at each Chowkey for the use of poor natives.—*Deccan Herald, April* 29.

BENGAL.

AT the conclusion of Mr. Laing's speech, which occupied two hours in delivery, an unanimous expression of approval was elicited from the Council, and which Public Opinion has since thoroughly ratified. Some uneasiness was caused during Thursday and Friday, by a report to the effect, that there were sundry errors in the calculations, and as the nature of these could not be ascertained, surmises were hazarded, that the surplus might after all be a mere matter of moonshine. When the figures, however, were analysed, it turned out that the supposed discrepancies were merely the result of a different mode of statement having been adopted in the speech as compared with the figured statement, of receipts and outlay in the Abstract, which we append to it.

The results as regards Revenue and Expenditure are however precisely the same, and if we hint a doubt, it is that the surplus is understated.—*Hurkaru, April* 21.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

OUR Cabul letter which will be found below, brings us intelligence up to the 12th. There is not much striking news in it this time. There is a lull before the storm while the Ameer's preparations are being made for his march to Candahar. We are sorry to see the dissensions in his family rather increasing than subsiding.

The Persian invaders had received a temporary check at a small fort they attempted without success to take It will be observed from an extract in our summary that there is a good deal of excitement in Sind about the approach of the Persians, and we understand that the news has caused a good deal of talk among the natives at Delhi.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 24.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Delhi gives an account of the state of the road to which we should request the attention of the officers of police in that district.

He says, the road is very unsafe from Koorja to Delhi, but more especially from Secundra to Delhi. Frequent robberies of bullock waggons and dâk garcies take place, and nightly depredations are committed on travellers and country carts, &c. A short time ago a daring attack was made on a Government Bullock train waggon, and a few days back the rascals tried their luck on a Bullock train with a detachment of European soldiers.

The natives all aver that the road is very unsafe, and so fully are they aware of the fact that they put themselves to much inconvenience in starting for and leaving Delhi, so as to avoid passing the unsafe part of the road at night.

That this is the case our informant states on his own experience, and the opinion of many natives who have complained to him about it. The amount of cattle lifting he says is astounding. "Dâks" of men are laid, and in twenty-four hours the stolen cattle are sold ninety miles away from where the unhappy owner is, and thus recovery is impossible. The Goojurs are the culprits.

One native of respectability informed our correspondent that he kept two chowkeedars at his own expense to look after the part of the road near which his village was situated, to prevent robberies being committed in its neighbourhood, and the village people being called to account.

Our correspondent had a little experience himself, an attempt having been made to rob his carriage, though he had a man behind and two in front; two thieves from a gang quietly busied themselves ransacking the carriage by getting up on the step and feeling for articles they might make off with. "Being however a light sleeper" adds our correspondent, "and having a sword by my side, I soon disturbed their labours, indeed I was almost giving them a little more than they bargained for, only the time that it took drawing my sword allowed them to get off the "gharry" and take to their heels. Since writing this a European has complained to me that he has been cleaned out."

We are afraid the present police are sadly wanting in the "detective principle."

We have, we believe, before this pointed out the greatest defect in the present system, which is that the European officers are forced to spend time in office work and in cutcherries that should be spent in patrolling and supervising.—*Id.*

OUDH.

We hear that Lieutenant Colonel Hinde, of the 10th Native Infantry, has sent in charges against his commanding officer, Colonel McPherson, for a serious character, which if substantiated, cannot fail to relieve the latter of his appointment. They are, we believe, framed on his conduct to the officers on parade, and "gross mal-treatment of, and violence to, the sepoys. A Medical Committee assembled last evening (17th inst.) to determine whether Colonel Hinde is too ill to be detained to give his evidence before a Court of Inquiry which it is supposed will be assembled to investigate the charges. This was hardly necessary, as the steamer in which he is about to proceed to Calcutta will not be in for two or three days, during which interim his evidence might have been taken." We shall be curious as to the result, as it will be remembered that, on the 18th of December last, we published a letter from a Dinapoor correspondent, in which he animadverted on Colonel McPherson's violent behaviour in the regiment under his command, which statement that officer denied in no measured terms in a letter to us, dated 25th December 1831, which letter we also published.

We also hear that Colonel McPherson has handed Brigadier Burney up to the Commander-in-Chief, for presuming to drive Colonel Hinde on the course, while the latter was on the sick list!—*Oudh Gazette, April* 28.

CENTRAL INDIA.

We are indebted to an occasional correspondent at Peshawur, for the following remarks on passing events in Central Asia:

PESHAWUR, 15*th April*.—"The rumours from the West are beginning to produce some little excitement among Europeans as well as Natives. When the report arrived that a son of the Ameer's had been killed or wounded in an encounter with Sultan Jan's troops, the traders of the city refused to grant drafts on Kandahar, and stopped their usual remittances. Some officers, perhaps many, have long been listening for the sound of the drum that is to precede another British army on its march to Kabul, and now, the eager, universal wish is the source of many a short-lived station *canard*. But when, the other day, the moveable column received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at the shortest notice, every body seemed to think that the long-expected advance was sure to take place immediately. And yet, there are very many things to be considered as totally against the supposition of a speedy advance.

Herat has never ceased to be Persian. In spite of the treaty which followed Mohumra, Sultan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Herat with Lord Palmerston's consent, though a nephew and a son-in-law of the Ameer of Kabul, never ceased to call himself a vassal of Persia; he money he coins bears the name of the Shahinshah, and on every Friday the Khutba (or prayer for the ruler) is read in the principal mosques of Herat, for the Persian dynasty. It has always been a mistake to suppose that Herat can be independent. It cannot be so, and must lean on some great power for support. The English are too far off, the Afghan Government is too weak; the Russians do not care so much for the wilds on our west, as some people are inclined to believe so Sultan Jan threw himself into the arms of Persia on one condition, and that was, assistance to obtain the rule of Afghanistan on the Ameer's death. Gout and dropsy seem to presage the latter to be near: and hence the present commotion between the Helmund and the Oxus. But with all that, a good many things have to happen yet, before our Government will be drawn into another Afghan Campaign. The Indian Government as well as the Cabinet at home have been watching the course of events all along. In 1853 an attempted revolution in Herat ended in the imprisonment and execution of the ring-leaders. This was looked upon by all Central Asia as a defeat of England. The two or three lakhs of rupees that were spent on this business, was certainly English gold; but the *Indian* Government, at all events, was not guilty of that *faux pas*. Mr. Murray left Teheran *for good* soon after this.

But more about this some other time. Events do not march so fast about Furrah and Girishk, but we can overtake them. What the Ameer wants now, is not auxiliaries, but a subsidy. He will get the latter, if our Government have forgotten the appropriation of the last 23 lakhs they gave him. That the money, then, was after all well laid out, was no merit of the Kabul government."—*Delhi Gazette, April* 22.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 6*th April*.—"As desired by the Ameer, Auleejah Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhbur, and Hafizjee brought Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan into the durbar, and informed the Ameer briefly what the Sirdar had said to them. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was sent for, and on his attending the durbar, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan made the following speech on the part of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan:—'When the Ameer has got such brave sons as Mohamed Auzim Khan and others, is it fair that the Ameer should march with an army to Kandhar to fight with such an enemy as Sooltan Ahmed Jan? If we are no help to the Ameer, now when he is living, and cannot overcome an enemy like Sooltan Ahmed Jan, what use shall we be after his death when our territories are threatened by enemies from all sides? The best thing for the Ameer would be to remain in Cabool and to order any one of his sons to march to Kandahar and settle affairs." On this Sirdar Shere Allee Khan replied, 'Sirdar Mohomed Auzim Khan is very right in what he says, but until the Ameer goes to Kandahar, matters will not be satisfactorily settled.' 'In this you have no concern,' replied said Mohamed Auzim Khan interupting him, 'and so you want the thing done in your way, supposing the Ameer went to Kandahar, and some other powerful enemy came and threatened Cabool, would it not be a great disgrace as well as a loss to the state, if things were not managed properly during the Ameer's absence, as you say, nothing could be done without the Ameer?' When the Ameer saw that Mohamed Auzim and Shere Allee Khan were not agreed on the subject and had gone far in words, he broke up the durbar by saying that he would settle about the subject some other day. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan wishes that the Ameer should go to Kandahar and look after things personally while Mohamed Auzim Khan wishes the command of the expedition to be given to him. Shere Allee Khan was all night with the Ameer consulting about the subject.

"7*th April*.—On Sirdar Shere Mohamed Auzim Khan and Wully Mohamed Khan's attending the durbar, the Ameer turned towards the latter and spoke to him thus. 'How is it Wully Mohamed that you have not been left for Kandahar, how often I have told you to do so, but in vain?' The Ameer finding that Wully Mohamed was looking at Mohamed Auzim while he was speaking to him, got in a passion and said, 'Why are you looking at Mahomed Auzim Khan, it seems that your and Mohamed Auzim's dignity is higher than the sky.' The troops under my command having spent all they had received in arrears of pay, and having nothing left for their travelling expenses, make it an excuse for not marching, replied Wully Mohamed, 'and as for the Artillery, since the Ameer once gave this command to another, they do not mind me as they did formerly. There remain my own fifty sowars who were ready to go but with so few sowars I should not like to make for Kandahar.' 'I know very well what you mean, said the Ameer, these are all your excuses, I all along disbelieved what was told me against you, but now I see that it was all true. Very good, go and sit quietly at home and I will manage matters myself. The Ameer then ordered the Battalions of Artillery and Cavalry of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan to be taken charge of by his, the Ameer's son, Sirdar Mohamed Kurreem Khan.

When Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan heard the Ameer passing the above order he got very much annoyed, and said in public in the durbar that now the Ameer himself had caused differences to rise in his family which were not good. Thus saying the Sirdar left the durbar. The Ameer also desired Shere Allee Khan to leave the durbar.

After the above named Sirdars had left the Durbar, Ghoolam Mohamed-Kan and Hafizjee begged the Ameer to forgive Wully Mohamed Khan and to restore him to his rank. 'I will have no objection to comply with your request,' replied the Ameer, 'but the thing is that I must agree to what Shere Allee says, you do not know Ghoolam Mohamed, if I do not listen to what Shere Allee says, he will be displeased, and as Mohamed Ameen Khan and Surriff Khan are his brothers, he might be writing to them to join Sooltan Ahmed Jan and give over Kandahar to him, so until I have reached Kandahar I shall go on to Shere Allee Khan.' 'I am sorry to find,' continued the Ameer 'that my other sons are very ignorant of what I am doing. They do not know that when I with the army, have reached Kandahar I shall be able to command every one, and then I can hear all my sons what they have got to say. Ghoolam Mohamed approved of the Ameer's plan and said the Ameer was quite right. The Ameer then said, have more respect for Shere Allee Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed, than for any one also."

"8*th April*.—The durbar was held as usual. An urzee was received from Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, from Gurrisnk, near Kandahar, in which he intimated to the Ameer that Sooltan Ahmed Jan was preparing to advance on Gurrisnk, and that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan who had joined him from Kandahar, had marched back to Kushuck at which place he with his troops was encamped. Mohamed Shurreef Khan also complained against Mohamed Ameen's behaviour towards him in the last affair at Furrah, which place he said was merely lost through Mahomed Ameen's negligence, as he did not send the reinforcements in time. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan requests the Ameer in his urzee to send the troops to Gurrishk as soon as possible. The Ameer sent for Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and thus spoke to him, 'Look at your brother Mahomed Ameen Khan, how he has behaved himself towards Mohamed Shurreef Khan. I think he has got some high notions in his head also, let me reach Kandahar and see if I do not show him how things are to be managed.' The Ameer then looked at Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan, and said, 'What makes you not leave for Kandahar? have you too got anything to say like the others?' 'I have now got only fifty or sixty sowars,' replied Shumshoodeen Khan, 'and so it would not look well for me to go with a handful of men. No sooner did the Ameer hear this than he got out of humour and spoke to the Sirdar thus. 'Go away or else I will have you disgraced here before every one.' Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan left the durbar quietly and went home. The Ameer looked at Ghoolam Mahomed Khan and said, 'you see Ghoolam Mahomed these three or four Sirdars are all one and have made up their minds to annoy me. If I take away the troops, &c. from Shumshoodeen Khan too, Mohamed Auzim will be more displeased.'

"Mohamed Auzium having been sent for the Ameer told him all that Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan had said to him. You can take his troops as well and give them over to Shere Allee Khan,' was Sirdar Mohamed Auzim's answer. The Ameer got annoyed, broke up the durbar and held a khilwut to which only Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtar, Hafizjee, and a few other Khans, were summoned.

"9*th April*.—Sirdar Nuzzur Mohamed Khan, the brother of Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan, having attended the durbar, was directed by the Ameer to leave for Ghurrisnk with one thousand sowars. The Sirdar very willingly volunteered to march with the troops. Ghoolam Mohamed informed the Ameer that Sirdar Nuzzur Mohamed had agreed to march he was afraid he would not keep his word, as he would rather like to side with his brother Shumshoodeen Khan. Auleejah Sooltan Mohamed Khan, and Mohamed Hussun Khan, the Chiefs in the service of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan having been sent for by Sirdar Allee Khan, were offered employment, provided they had left Wully Mohamed's service. 'We would rather go beggars than have any one else' replied the abovenamed Khans 'and as for leaving Wully Mohamed's service we would never do so even if we were offered a thousand rupees a day.' 'The Ameer was at liberty, continued the Khans 'to have their families murdered but they would never accept Sirdar Shere Allee's service.'

"10*th April*.—Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan's urzee was received from Gurrishk intimating to the Ameer that Meer Ufzul Khan,* as directed by Sooltan Ahmed Jan, had gone to Huzara Urghundah with an intention of coaxing the Huzara people to allow him to march through the Huzara on his way to Kelat Tankee, but had been disappointed in not having his request complied with, as they said in reply that they would never allow him to go through their territory fearing his troops would be plundering the villages on their road. The Huzara people also said that, as he Ufzul Khan, had taken Furrah, he was at liberty to march to Kandahar and Cabool by that route. On Meer Ufzul Khan's returning from the Huzara, Sooltan Ahmed Jan had given him the charge of Furrah and himself had marched out, and was collecting the supplies. For the present Sooltan Ahmed Jan was encamped near Furrah and had ordered Sirdar Mohamed Ukram Khan, the son of Ubdoolla Khan Uchukzaie with one thousand sowars to march to Gurrishk. Mohamed Ukram Khan, with his troops, was encamped at Bukwa desert on the road to Gurrishk. About ten thousand maunds of grain had been collected for Sooltan Ahmed Jan's troops, and more was coming daily. After the perusal of the urzee the

CENTRAL STATE FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

(From the Englishman.

We learn that the government is desirous of establishing a station of European troops in some central spot from which, as necessity may require they may be despatched to all parts of India. There are many advantages to be derived from the location of a large force comprised of all arms of the service in a healthy situation, whence they may be despatched with expedition in any required direction. In the first place the establishment of a large military cantonment composed exclusively of European troops would, after the first expense, be considerably more economical than scattering them all over the country, by regiments or battalions, in the various cantonments now existing. In the one item of Commissariat alone, the saving in expenditure could not fail to be enormous; and it is the charges under this head which make so formidable the array of figures representing the military expenditure of the country. Any steps then, that can be taken to diminish the commissariat charges, so long as they in no way impair either the efficiency of the department, or the army, must be of considerable importance; nor is it of less moment that the health of the European troops should be secured as far as human efforts will avail. It has long been a subject of grave consideration how the apparent difficulties in the way could be removed, and objects in view attained; and as a means to this end the government some time back solicited information from all its officers with regard to such portions of their respective districts, as might appear to offer advantages as to elevation and general healthiness. In compliance with the wishes of the government various reports have been received, and among others one from Captain Pearson, Superintendent of Forests in the Jubbulpore Division. This report is full in detail, and perhaps the most perfect of its kind yet laid before government. Captain Pearson has not confined himself to a report on one locality only, which perhaps to his view might appear to offer most advantages, but has given detailed accounts of the several ranges of hills and elevated lands comprised within that tract generally known as Central India. Of all these the highlands of the Mundla district among which the Nerbudda takes its rise, are decidedly the most worthy of note and of careful consideration. It is not our object to review Captain Pearson's report, but to follow, as far as we may, the reasons which have actuated the government in fixing on the plateau of Ummurkuntuk for the formation of the proposed permanent camp or garrison. On the plateau of Ummurkuntuk stands a shrine which is viewed with much reverence throughout Central India, and even beyond. About this have congregated from time to time decent and holy men, under whose auspicies temple upon temple has arisen; and in the corner of a stone tank near one of them is a spring which does duty as the source of the Nurbudda. The elevation of these springs is said to be something under 4,000 feet above the sea level; the ascertained elevation of the plateau being 3,600 feet, the highest of all high-lands of Central India; and the area about 300 square miles. One peculiarity of these high-lands of Central India is, their perpetual verdure. At no time of the year, not even in April and May, do they present the parched, burnt up, appearance of the plains. One reason for this is to be found in the fact that seldom, if ever, does a night pass during the hottest weather in which dew does not fall; the consequence is that the foliage is ever green, and the grass always springing. Moreover, every plateau—and here they are for the most part open prairies covered with long grass—is intersected and watered by innumerable streams which run in the hottest seasons following on months of drought, never run dry. Can anything be imagined more refreshing to the sight and to the senses of the sojourner in the parched up plains, than these prairies of evergreen grass and running streams? and when we view them in connection with the climate, is it possible to fail in recognizing the importance of the one here described as a locality on which to station a reserve of European troops? Of the climate Captain Pearson says:—"I can scarcely imagine, and have seldom experienced, any thing more grateful after the hot and violent winds on the plains below, than the mild soft balmy feeling of the air up here in the mornings and evenings at this season (April and May), while the night, though by no means so cold as in the valleys below, are yet quite sufficiently cold to ensure an invigorating rest; the heat in the day-time was never in the least oppressive." Here are surely reasons sufficient for fixing on Ummerkuntuk as a site for the location of European troops. While in the plains the soldier finds his strength prostrated by the enervating effects of a heat which well-nigh dries up the marrow in his bones, when to stir out during the day-time or to leave the shelter of his barracks, proves not only painful, but injurious; when the state of the atmosphere is such as to render all exertion distasteful; what relief would he find the "mild soft balmy feeling of the air," at Ummerkuntuk. The fresh green grass, the cool ever-running streams, the luxuriant foliage, would tempt the soldier to court their vicinity; and the absence of oppressive heat during the day, even in the hottest months, would induce him to take that bodily exercise which is more than all else a preservation of health in India. With such the area of the plateau land as Ummurkuntuk possesses, the Commissariat would have no difficulty in keeping a constant supply of good cattle always ready for slaughter, let what would be the demand for butcher's meat. In the valleys in the immediate vicinity, wheat and correals of all kinds are produced in abundance, and at a cost trifling in the extreme, compared with prices ruling at our military stations. On this subject hear what Captain Pearson says:—"As soon as my regiment arrived at the foot of Rajahdar Ghat, in April 1858, we found rice, wheat, dhall, and chenna, all selling for a hundred seers the rupee, measured out in heaped up baskets; and all this very time the regiment and all its camp followers were supplied at an enormous expense with every seer of flour by the Commissariat." The ever-running streams would facilitate the construction of soldiers' gardens to any extent, and with occasional trifling assistance form the Commissariat, such as is always afforded by Captain Harris to the soldiery at Rangoon, vegetables of every description, and in abundance, would be raised. These the Commissariat might undertake to purchase for issue as rations to the troops at a fixed rate, as is done in Rangoon. In fact, we see no reason why the Commissariat department at Ummurkuntuk might not be conducted on a most economical and satisfactory basis. There is little save malt liquor and spirits which the Commissariat might not raise either directly or indirectly. The plateau has been pronounced admirably adapted for the production of both tea and coffee, and where water is so abundant sugar can be produced in any quantity, if not in the plateau itself, in the valleys through which the streams flow, after running their course above, and into which they in numerous instances tumble over a rocky barrier. In so far as the health of the troops is considered, the facilities it offers for the pursuit of invigorating and healthful employment, and the opportunities it affords for the inauguration of a good and economical commissariat, we believe Ummurkuntuk to offer advantages not likely to be met with elsewhere. In other respects, it is scarcely less favoured. It is situated to the south east of Jubbulpore, at least such portion of the plateau as remains in British possession; all to the north of the Nerbudda having been assigned over to the Rajah of Rewa. Thus when the Jubbulpore line of Railway is completed, troops can be moved to within thirty miles of Ummurkuntuk, or thereabouts from all parts of India by rail to Bengal, the North-West, the Punjaub, Bombay, and Madras; and by the same means such stores as are required from the Presidency can be forwarded by rail at a moderate cost. With these facts before us, we cannot but be satisfied to find that the government has directed the officers of the Survey Department, now operating on the plateau, to examine it thoroughly, and having selected a site for the location of troops, to make an immediate report to government. It is proposed, in the first instance, to station a portion of the European troops garrisoning Central India at the place selected, and if it is found to be as favorable to the European constitution as is anticipated, arrangements will be made for gradually concentrating a larger number of troops. In the first instance, no doubt, it will bear the character of a sanatarium, but as the railways now in progress draw towards completion, and a speedy means of transport be so provided, Ummurkuntuk will in all probability be more generally availed of for the location of British troops.

ENGLISH PRESS.

INDIFFERENCE TO ENGLISH OPINION

(From the Boston Semi Weekly Advertiser, Mar. 19.)

It is not a little interesting to see the rapidity with which our people are becoming emancipated from their dependence upon English opinion. Whoever will recall the extraordinary interest with which Mr. Russell's earlier letters from this country were looked for, will be sensible how great is the change. His reports and the comments of that London *Times* were followed from week to week, with intense eagerness to learn its view which a foreign observer would take of our affairs. And even before that, English comments on the progress of the secession movement were watched and repeated with never failing courtesity. It was not a dignified position however for a great nation, conscious of being in the right, to stand thus listening for a European echo; but the nation, in extremity, craved sympathy for its misfortunes and condemnation of traitors, and thought that both were sure to come from our kindred in blood. It was the common failing of our human nature,—aggravated, we must add, by a long education in a half provincial deference to English judgment.

Without allusion to any other changes, we have now to notice an indifference which strangely contrasts with the old anxiety. The letters of the correspondent Russell and the essays of the *Times* cannot now find readers on this side of the ocean. The other organs of English opinion equally fail to awaken attention. If any English statesman now proclaims his views upon our affairs, his words are noticed only as they seem to bear upon the military question of the day. We do not say that it is or is not well to be thus negligent of the praise or censure of others. The fact is as we have stated. Our people have sounded the depths of foreign criticism and show no disposition any longer to look to it as a test of their conduct. And we apprehend that this liberation is not temporary merely, but that it will prove lasting, and that increased independence and self-reliance as a nation will be one of the compensations which are to offset the miseries of this unhappy outbreak.

It seems the more probable that this new independence will be lasting, from the peculiar manner in which the nation has been forced into it. This is no voluntary emancipation. Our people would gladly have leaned upon that moral support which they so fondly hoped to receive. No nation ever suffered more severely from wounded vanity, or ever endured a more mortifying surprise, than our own, when instead of sympathy it found cold indifference, and thinly disguised contempt in the place of respect. It was purged as if by fire, of all remnant of regard or desire for, or reliance upon opinion abroad. It was forced to pass through the heaviest trial that can befall a nation, not only unaided and unsupported, but with the constant assurance of disapproval and the constant suspicion of worse; and we have little belief that when the crisis is past and less important topics fill the public mind, the country will resume that dependence upon the opinion of others which it has now been compelled to cast off with such a signal sacrifice of national pride.

The cause of the change, however, has not been merely that English opinion has proved unfavorable. It has proved to be worthless, whether favorable or otherwise. With a few signal exceptions, the opinions of the English press and of English public men have been based upon palpably defective information, and glaring misrepresentations of fact. The ignorance of fact and history may not surprise and ought not to wound us; but it is impossible to respect the judgment, which confidently pronounces opinions drawn from the depths of that ignorance. Whether we will or not, we are compelled to recognize the unsound character of the conclusions reached from such slender premises; and thus it happens that at this moment, when the sentiment of England begins to show an unmistakeable leaning in our favor, it concerns our people as little as the unsparing condemnation, as to which we had to learn indifference a short time since. In neither case does it appear that the judgment passed upon our affairs is based upon anything more than a mere superficial view of the chances of success.

THE DOOM OF THE AMERICAN SLAVER CAPTAIN.

(From the Manchester Times, March 15.)

No two of the incidents in the history of American slavery stand in more striking contrast than the execution of old Virginian John Brown, for an ill-advised attempt to rouse the slaves to insurrection, and the horrible end of Nathaniel Gordon, who was hung as the captain of a slaver. John Brown had in his disposition the stuff of which the old Puritan heroes were composed. He evidently thought that he was a martyr and every act of his latter moments bore the stamp of a grand and heroic nature. He met his death like a man whose life had been a pure one. He was a type of abolition, even in the moments of his punishment. A principle was involved in his death as in his life. He had lived for the freedom of his black brethren, and he died for the same cause. No stain rests on his memory because he died the death of a felon; but on the contrary his end, the magnanimity and valour of his conduct, and the cause which he espoused, have served to place his name in the ranks of the army of martyrs. The name and the fate of Nathaniel Gordon will occupy, as they deserve to do, a very different position. He was a thorough slave trader, whose heart had been brutalised by his nefarious profession, and whose death was as awful as the crime for which he was punished. This unhappy man had long been engaged in the slave trade, but was only detected last year. He was tried for the offence, condemned, and sentenced to death. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Shipman gave him no hope of a reprieve. "Think," said he, "of the sufferings of the unhappy beings whom you crowded on the *Brie*, of their helpless agony and terror, as you took them from their native land. Remember that you showed mercy to none, carrying off, as you did, not only those of your own sex, but women and helpless children. Remember the awful admonition of your Bible, 'Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished.'" But this was in December last, and during this long interval the unhappy man has been wavering between hope and fear. Many before him have been condemned to die for the same offence, but none had suffered. Why then should he? He lived in hope of a reprieve to the last, and the wretched man was just as ill prepared for his doom on the morning of his punishment as he was when on the deck of his slaver. He swallowed poison, which he had obtained by surreptitious means, and the moments which should have been devoted to prayer were occupied in attempts to bring him to life. The surgeons poured whisky down his throat to neutralise the effect of the poison, and they so far succeeded that he was conscious, but insensible. And when his last hour approached, the old slave captain met his end like a man who had been engaged in a horribly demoralising traffic He died like a dog, as it is to be feared he lived, and John Brown's fate was avenged when the gallows stopped the career of Nathaniel Gordon.

Thus terminated the first execution in America for carrying on the slave traffic. It was in 1819, when the penalty of death was imposed on all who were detected in the slave trade, but the first victim of the law is only offered up in 1862. There is no more striking proof of the change of feeling in America than is afforded by this remarkable fact. For 43 years the statute has only been a nominal one. Many have been convicted under it, but none suffered till Gordon's condemnation. It was an easy thing for a slave trader to escape condign punishment under previous administrations. A man who was condemned was as certain to be reprieved as the public was certain to be interested in obtaining his reprieve. The same influences were brought to work in Gordon's case. The merchants of New York petitioned for remission of sentence, and so did many other persons; but all was of no avail. The altered circumstances of the times, the horrible nature of the offence, the sincerity and earnestness of the Lincoln Cabinet, demanded that the law should take its course in this instance, and Gordon was executed. Nor can the President be blamed for putting the law in force. It might be urged to him, as it doubtless was, that many of whites as well as of negroes. Abolitionists have every reason to be grateful to the Federal Government, and Mr. Lincoln may be assured that his vigorous enforcement of the law against the slave trade will obtain the hearty sympathies of the British people.

BRITISH FORESIGHT.—During the great war with France, in which our most brilliant naval victories were won, George the Third visited Portsmouth dockyard, and was surprised to find the master-builder of that establishment enlarging one of the docks on his own responsibility. "And why," asked the king, "have you presumed to do this without authority?" "Please your Majesty," he replied, "I learnt that the French were building a ship too large to come into the dock as it was." The king was thoroughly satisfied with the explanation. It is a mere matter of fact to add, that the French ship was captured very soon afterwards, and brought into the dock so thoughtfully provided for her.—*Cornhill Magazine for December.*

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Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day of November in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	"	10,000	490	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	"	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the period of the second, third, or fifteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

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6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of a Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if these days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be thereby forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In the case of Policies issued on the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—Where application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice thereof in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. That they will not be permitted to leave Europe, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in such case their future premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

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Age.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Whole Life without participation.	Whole Life with participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate	18	25	21	22	23	23	23	23	41	5 31

Indian Military and Naval.

Age.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Whole Life without participation.	Whole Life with participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	38	38	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

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